

MARLBAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1784

BRANDENBURGH, September 30.

THE obstinacy of the Dantzickers seems daily to increase. They persist in the firm resolution either to lose all, or preserve all. The animosity of the people hath risen to such height, that a detachment of Prussian hussars, who had received orders a few days ago to advance to that city, were received with a shower of stones. These soldiers, who were without doubt forbidden to fire, retired. It is now much feared that the affair will be treated with more rigour by his Prussian majesty, and the more so, as we learn that several regiments are on their march to Dantzick. Since the 24th ult. the city has been more closely blocked up by the king's troops than before.

HAMBURG, October 3.

The very ill-timed firmness shown by the Dantzickers in their differences with the king of Prussia, seems now to preface some alarming consequences, as we find the Prussian troops have surrounded that place in such a manner, as to cut off their trade outwards. Every one wonders what motives a simple city can have in setting a powerful monarch in a manner at defiance; the Dantzickers must certainly have forgot the old adage, "might often overcomes right."

LONDON, October 11.

The following adventure, which lately happened at Paris, may serve as a lesson to our modern duellists: A young gentleman in a milk white pair of stockings was waiting under a gate way, till a storm which was then in its height, should give over. At the same time a man meanly dressed, but wearing a rusty sword by his side, running along, and in his haste was so unfortunate as to splash the young man all over. This put the offended petit maitre out of all patience, with up lifted cane, he made towards the culprit, but the latter was too much for him; whilst with one hand he layed his impetuosity, he with the other reached out of his pocket a six penny piece, telling the enraged beau, "Here, my pretty youth; be more cool; take this trifle; I can afford to pay for the washing of your stockings, but I am not maker of so much money as I should want to make my escape, if I should run you through the body!"

Yesterday at noon an express arrived at the admiralty-office from Portsmouth, with an account of the success of the operations on the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead, the particulars of which are nearly as follow: On Saturday, upon the cordage on board the Royal William and Diligence, the two men of war employed in raising her, being hove tight, the ship righted; so that at low water the taffrel of her stern was clearly perceived with the naked eye, the weather being fine and the water clear; on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, there was a gradual continuance of the operations; when on the last day at noon, 200 additional seamen having been sent the day before to assist, it was perceived she was lifted from the ground with the tide, on which the whole body was by help of anchors carried out, and the aid of vessels and boats, removed to a considerable distance, so that the wreck now lies in water less deep by four fathoms, and as the operations are intended to be continued, it is expected that in a day or two she will be in such a situation as to be hoisted at low water.

Oct. 14. On Monday last night was committed to Lancaster castle for further examination, a person genteelly dressed in mens cloaths, who afterwards proved to be a woman; it since appears that she hath travelled in various characters, such as merchant, captain, supercargo, officer in the army, midshipman, and others; she says, her name is Peggy Buchanan; that she was born at Glasgow, and hath travelled two years in mens apparel; she is five feet two inches high, appears twenty years of age, dark hazle eyes, pitted with the small-pox, and dark hair, which hangs in ringlets on her shoulders; and had she, when apprehended, a red coat with metal buttons, striped waistcoat, a round hat, drab coloured breeches, and boots. She is strongly suspected of committing various frauds at London, Liverpool, Hallowell, Warrington, and other places.

The following intelligence is received from France; that the bank of Paris, discontinued calico duties, had stopped payment on Thursday the second of this month; and that the merchantile part of the city were in consequence plunged into the greatest confusion and alarm. This bank has been established seven years, being instituted in 1776, by

a company of individuals, who valued 20 millions of French livres as the original fund; but government, in conjunction with the directors, carried the fictitious credit of this bank during the late war to so extensive a degree, that the paper circulation amounted to 200 millions of livres. The peace occasioned a run on the bank; and a stoppage of payment ensued; but as a glossary on the business, an arret of council was published (which arret there is every reason to suppose was antedated) and the apprehensions of the people are endeavoured to be softened by an assurance, "that after discharging all demands on the bank, there will remain 12 millions of livres as the surplusage, and that the present stoppage is merely temporary, a payment being to be made on the first of January ensuing." This has silenced, but not satisfied, the Parisians; who ridicule the inconsistent idea of an existing surplusage, and a deficiency of payment. To prevent tumults, however, guards are stationed in the different streets of Paris, and the popular complaints are expressed in the dejected countenances of the sufferers; who clearly evince their apprehensions that the payment announced for January may be postponed for ever.

DUBLIN, October 4.

We thus early announce to the public, and we appeal to the issues of time as demonstrations of the validity of our assertions, that the present administration of this country are determined, in consequence of their full instructions from their lords and masters, on the other side the water, to oppose every measure that can contribute further to strengthen our constitution, and extend our commerce. North and Fox have unequivocally declared, that Ireland has obtained enough—that not a tittle more shall be granted her, and that it is time to humble her newborn pride and boasted consequence.

The freemen of the city of Londonderry a few days ago adopted unanimously the Dungannon resolutions; and instructed their representatives, Sir Hugh Hill and James Alexander, Esqs; to support a reform of parliament. In the resolves they pledge themselves to use every exertion, without any unmeaning, indefinite qualifications.

Oct. 18. Thursday the high sheriffs of this city, received the following resolutions of the house of lords:

Die Martis, 14th October, 1783.

Resolved, by the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, That the thanks of this house be given to the volunteer corps of this kingdom, for their readiness to support the civil magistracy in the execution of the laws, and for their spirited exertions in the defence of this country.

Ordered, That the said resolution be sent by the clerks of the parliament, to the several sheriffs of the different counties and cities of the kingdom, to be by them communicated to the several volunteer corps in their respective counties and cities.

W. WATTS GAYER, } cl. parl.
EDW. GAYER, }

His excellency the lord lieutenant's speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the 14th instant.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with more than ordinary satisfaction that in obedience to his majesty's commands I meet you, in full possession and enjoyment of those constitutional and commercial advantages which have been so firmly established in your last parliament. The sacred regard on the part of Great-Britain to the adjustment made with Ireland at that period, has been abundantly testified by the most unequivocal proofs of sincerity and good faith.

It will ever be my wish, as it is my duty, to promote the mutual confidence of both kingdoms, and the uniting them in sentiments as they are in interests; such an union must produce the most solid advantages to both, and will add vigour and strength to the empire.

I sincerely congratulate you on the happy completion of his majesty's anxious endeavours to restore the blessings of peace to his faithful people. The establishment of public tranquillity is peculiarly favourable to your peace, and will naturally give spirit and effect to your commercial pursuits. Both kingdoms are now enabled to deliberate with undivided attention on the surest means of increasing their prosperity, and reaping the certain fruits of reciprocal affection.

I have the highest satisfaction in acquiescing you of the increase of his majesty's domestic supplies, by the birth of another prince.

Conclusion of the lord's speech.

I have ordered the proper officers to lay the as-

signed accounts before you; from them you will be enabled to judge of the circumstances of the kingdom; and I rely on your wisdom and loyalty to make such provision as shall be found in the honourable support of his majesty's government.

My lords and gentlemen,

The miseries of an approaching famine have been averted by the blessing of Divine Providence upon the measures which the privy council advised; the good effects of which were soon visible in the immediate reduction of the price of grain and the influx of a valuable and necessary supply to the market. Any temporary infringement of the laws to affect such salutary ends, will I doubt not, receive a parliamentary sanction.

Among the many important objects which demand your attention, I recommend to your consideration laws for regulating the judicature of the court of admiralty, and for making a new establishment of the post-office.

The linen manufacture being the staple of your country, it is needless for me to recommend perseverance in the improvement of that most important article.

The fishery on your coasts will claim your attention as a promising source of wealth to this kingdom; and the encouragements granted to it will no doubt be regulated by you in the manner most likely to produce the best effect and least subject to fraud and imposition.

The protestant charter schools, an institution founded in wisdom and humanity, are also most eminently entitled to your care.

I recommend likewise to your attention the proposals adopted by government for providing an asylum for the distressed Genevans. It well becomes the generosity of the people of Ireland to extend their protection to ingenious and industrious men, who may prove a valuable acquisition to this country which they have preferred to their own. But in forming this establishment you will doubtless consider it as a part of your duty to avoid unnecessary expense, and ultimately to secure the utmost advantages to your country.

I anticipate the greatest national benefit from the wisdom and temper of parliament, when I consider that the general election has afforded you an opportunity of observing the internal circumstances of the country, and of judging by what regulations you may best increase its industry, encourage its manufactures, and extend its commerce.

In the furtherance of objects so very desirable to yourselves, I assure you of every good disposition on my part; sensible that in no manner I can better fulfil the wishes and commands of our most gracious sovereign, than by contributing to the welfare and happiness of his loyal subjects. With an honest ambition of meriting your good opinion, and with the warmest hope of obtaining it, I have entered upon my present arduous situation; and with sentiments pure and disinterested towards you, I claim your advice, and firmly rely upon your support.

The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled.

To his excellency Robert, earl of Northampton, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland.

May it please your excellency,

WE the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, present to your excellency our warmest thanks for your most excellent speech from the throne.

We beg leave to congratulate your excellency and ourselves upon your appointment to the government of this kingdom, at a period peculiarly auspicious to Ireland.

In the fullest reliance upon your excellency's wisdom, justice and integrity, we anticipate the advantages this kingdom must derive from your excellency's administration, and consider your excellency's appointment to preside in it as a fresh instance of his majesty's paternal regard for the happiness of his faithful people.

We are highly grateful for the warmth, with which your excellency signifies your satisfaction at meeting us in the full possession and enjoyment of those constitutional and commercial rights which were so firmly established in the last parliament.

We trust that the unequivocal proofs given by Great-Britain of her sacred regard to the adjustment then made with Ireland, cannot fail to cement the union and strengthen the mutual confidence between the two kingdoms, the true interests of which are and must ever be inseparable.

We beg leave to share with your excellency in the satisfaction you express, at the success of his

majority's endeavours to restore the blessings of peace to his faithful people.

We shall in pursuance of your excellency's wise and reasonable advice, shew our readiness to deliberate upon the measures pointed out by your excellency, as well for regulating the judicature of the court of admiralty, and the new establishment of the post-office, as for promoting our commercial pursuits, and reaping the advantages to be derived from the restoration of public tranquillity. Permit us to add, that the recommendation of those measures by your excellency, affords the most convincing evidence of your respect for the rights, and your capacity to discern, and your desire to promote the interests of Ireland.

The measures pursued by government by the advice of the privy council, to avert the miseries of an impending famine, if not strictly conformable to law, will appear, we doubt not, to have been urged by necessity, and so essential to the public good as to merit parliamentary indemnification.

We enjoy the highest pleasure in every addition to the domestic happiness of our gracious sovereign, and particularly in your excellency's satisfaction at the birth of another prince.

We trust our well known and most sincere loyalty to his majesty, our confidence in the sincerity and good faith of our sister country, and the ample means we have lately acquired of becoming a great and commercial people, will dispose us to carry on our consultations for his majesty's honour, and the good of our country, with that duty, temper and unanimity, which can alone render them successful; and perpetuate the harmony between the two kingdoms; and with the firmest reliance on your excellency's pure and disinterested intentions towards us, we shall to the utmost of our power support the honour of his majesty's government, and the sale of your excellency's administration.

To which address, his excellency has been pleased to give the following answer.

I return your lordships my sincere thanks for this very honourable testimony of your good opinion, which is still to be my constant endeavour to improve. Be assured that my inclinations as well as my duty will ever interest me deeply in the prosperity and happiness of Ireland.

BELFAST, October 21.

Extract of a letter from Dromara, county Down, October 12, 1783.

There was notice given in our meeting-house last Sunday after sermon, that it was the desire of many reputable members of the parish, that a meeting should be held this day, to appoint delegates to attend at Ballynahinch the 16th instant, to join with their brethren in a complaint to parliament concerning their violated rights of election. The proposal was violently opposed by Burke J—K, the swaggering jockey, who declared if such an affair took place, he would for ever desert our haunts, and even abstain from drinking his favourite saggin with us. Our violent opponent waited very early yesterday morning upon a noble lord (who it seems had rewarded him very handsomely before hand by a valuable renewal) and complained (as he said) of the two ring-leaders; but like a son of prudence he did not mention one word of his own son in law, who was a third and principal mover. A Cattle-man was immediately dispatched to threaten the obstinate, and call in and drill the chosen bands; and in that state of things a meeting took place this day—when joy, joy, in spite of our blustering adversary, and his master's servants who were put under his command, a very respectable part of the parish appointed delegates to attend the Ballynahinch meeting.

A Real Freethinker in a very long letter, recommends it to the Roman catholics of Ireland to emigrate to Old Spain, for the purpose of enjoying perfect liberty, and leave this country to the protestant inhabitants and the Genevese emigrants! We cannot help differing widely with our correspondent, as to his notions of Irish, Spanish, Russian, German, and Polish liberty, &c. and are pretty well assured our Roman catholic fellow-subjects are competent to view this matter in a proper light. The legislature and the nation at large, are now united in the pursuit of national reformation; and we cannot doubt but the Roman catholics, whose meritorious behaviour for a long series of years, has so justly entitled them to the praise and confidence of their sovereign and his protestant subjects, will meet with every redress which the most sanguine of their advocates can wish for.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

The French packet, Courier du Port Louis, captain Tuerache, bound for this port from l'Orient, drove ashore on the 19th inst. in the last severe storm, on the back of Long-Island, Huntington Sound. Being extremely cold, several of the hands perished, some on board, and others on shore, before they could reach a house. There were six passengers on board, and 35 men belonging to the ship; two of the passengers, and 24 of the hands perished; all the rest are more or less frost-bitten. Some of their lives are despaired of. Every possible exertion was made by the people of Long-Island to save the unhappy sufferers; and the greatest humanity shown them, which redounds much to their praise.

The thoughtless sailors, when they found the vessel was stranded, fell to plundering the ship, and broke open the mail, in hopes of finding money in it, yet even some of the same unfortunates were crushed with cold before they reached a house.

A few packages and trunks are saved out of the wreck. We can give but an imperfect account of this disastrous affair, as the particulars have not yet reached this city with precision.

TRENTON, January 17.

On Thursday last, at eight o'clock, was observed a comet in its course to the sun; it was about 25 degrees high, bearing about west south west; the tail appeared to contain an arch in the heavens of about three degrees. Sunday night, at eight o'clock, being clear weather, it was seen considerably advanced towards the sun, but the splendour of the tail was obscured by that of the moon, whose distance from the comet, appeared to be about 25 degrees. We expect it will, in a few nights, be in its perihelium, after which it will, in all probability, make a most splendid appearance in the morning before day-break, when those whose curiosity and admiration, at the grandeur of such appearances, exceed their inclination to lounge in bed, will have an opportunity of observing this curious phenomenon. We leave it to those who have had an opportunity of observing this comet more accurately, to determine whether we may hail it as a stranger, or one that has been observed before from our earth. We are inclined to adopt the first opinion.

In consequence of the great rains which have fallen within a week or ten days past, the ice in the river Delaware opposite this place, which had frozen to an amazing thickness, gave way on Saturday last, and fell down to the bar a little below the town, where it flopped, by which means the back water was raised in a few minutes much higher than has been known for many years. The water however found a passage over the low lands opposite the bar, where, it is not improbable, should it continue in its present condition for a few weeks, a new channel will be worn. The ice, in its movement, which was truly tremendous, did considerable damage, having, beside the mischief done the banks, fences and low grounds, either overthrown or greatly injured most of the stone houses at the landing. At present the river is impassable here, but we learn that at Bordentown, where it is not yet broke up, it remains strong and firm, so that carriages pass and repass with the greatest safety. It is also possible in boats at Howell's ferry, about four miles above this place.

RICHMOND, January 17.

The brig Shells, captain Wallace, from Liverpool and Belfast, arrived the sixth instant, in Hampton-road, after a passage of nine weeks, with passengers and an assortment of goods for Messrs. Moringorey and Allen of this city.

The brig America, capt. Charles Forest, after a passage of fifteen weeks from Newry to Philadelphia, was by severe weather, under the necessity of putting into the inlet of Sinnepentux, in Maryland. On her voyage, the passengers were in the most distressing situation for the want of provision, inasmuch, that a number of them perished; and it is said, that the misconduct of the commander was extremely great, that in a mutiny which prevailed on board, he was put to death.

We are credibly informed that a large ship is sunk at Burwell's ferry, occasioned by the ice; and it is feared that an Irish brig, a little higher up the river, will share the same fate; she has £25,000 sterling worth of goods on board.

It is said two small vessels are lost on their way to Portsmouth.

Charles county, January 22, 1784.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of negroes I advertised on the 20th instant, this is to give notice that the sale will be on Monday the 16th of next month, at my house, precisely at 12 o'clock, on the next good day, if that should prove a bad one.

GEORGE LEE.

By Authority.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th instant, the ANNAPOLIS THEATRE Will be opened with a Tragedy, called, The ROMAN FATHER. New Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. To which will be added, a FARCE, and other Entertainments, as will be expressed in the Bill of the Day.

Baltimore county, February 4, 1784.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN out of my stable, on Sunday the 21st of December, 1783, at night, a black horse, about ten years old, with a star in his forehead, no brand, about fourteen hands, and a half high, shod before, switch tail, lately trim'd, paces, trots, and canters well, and was in very good order when taken away. Whoever will secure the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive eight dollars; and for the horse, if brought to Mr. Joseph Ashmead, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, in Baltimore county, living on the Head of Back river, two dollars, and reasonable charges, with this bill.

WILLIAM MACKUBIN.

ALMANACKS For the Year 1784, may be had at the Printing-Office.

February 7, 1784. To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day (if not sold before at private sale).

THE subscriber's now dwelling plantation, containing 445 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, and has wood land sufficient, with care, to support it, having more than 100 acres now standing in wood. It is convenient to six different grist-mills; not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six from Queen-Anne, and twenty-seven to Baltimore-town. It is prettily improved, the situation both healthy and pleasant. The dwelling house has two rooms below, and three above stairs, a good cellar under the whole house bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, over-stair's house, meat house, two quarters, corn house, barn, stable, and every other convenient out-house, with a very excellent garden paved in, all in good repair, the whole being built within these 25 years. Also, two young orchards with at least 1500 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within these nine years, and now generally bear. Possession will be given on or before the tenth day of April next. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber.

On the said day, on the above premises, will be exposed to public sale, for cash or short credit, sundry cattle and sheep, household furniture, and plantation utensils.

All persons having accounts against me, are hereby desired to bring them in that they may be settled, and those few who owe me it is requested will pay, or otherwise settle with

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

February 11, 1784.

THIS is to give notice to all those that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix, DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

AGREEABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

February 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladenburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,

Blank books of various sizes, Wafers, black and red wax, Ink stands and chests, Black lead pencils, Quills, ink-powder, Gilt letter paper, Pocket books, and Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.